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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CONTINUE DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRIES

In line with other industrial centers, Mukden has ordered dispersal of factories, shops, or warehouses which produce or store dangerous materials. The Communists continue to dismantle and remove heavy industry and arsenals from Canton and other Kwangtung areas. Hong Kong reports adverse market conditions as a result of this program.

MUKDEN ORDERS DISPERSAL OF DANGEROUS MATERIALS -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 7 Nov 50

The following regulations were issued by the Mukden municipal government on 5 November 1950:

Formulated in the interests of public safety, the following regulations shall apply to all places in Mukden producing or storing dangerous materials (explosives, inflammables, and poisons).

1. All plants or shops, whether under public, private, or joint public and private management, now located within the municipality of Mukden, which produce or store the following materials, must be dispersed to designated suburban areas within a limited time: gunpowder, matches, fireworks, sulfur, phosphorous sulfide, petroleum and petroleum products, and dangerous chemicals (ethyl ether, acetone, methyl alcohol, grain alcohol, chlorobenzene, anhydrous hydrogen chloride, yellow phosphorus, hydrogen, oxygen, sulfur black, iron sulfide). Removal will be made progressively, to avoid any prolonged interruptions in production. Following investigation by this municipal government, individual notices will be sent out stating the period set for removal. Until removal has been made, the amount of production material which is stored may not exceed the production requirement for one to 5 days, depending on the nature of the material. Finished products must be shipped out on the day they are finished or on the following day. Products which are of relatively little danger may not be stored more than 5 days.

- 1 -

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50X1-HUM

2. Any warehouse which stores dangerous materiel must formulate a definite plan, in accordance with its circumstances, and forward such plan to the municipal government by 10 November 1950 for consideration. Permission for removal will subsequently be issued by the government.

3. Any plant, shop, or warehouse, producing or storing dangerous materials, which is already located in the suburbs, shall report to the Bureau of Public Security within one half year following this promulgation. The bureau will consider each case and hand down a decision.

4. Suburban areas to which factories may move will be separately designated by this municipal government.

5. When the various factories, shops, and warehouses have found suitable new sites in the designated suburban areas, they shall prepare detailed maps in triplicate and submit one copy each to the Bureau of Public Security, the Bureau of Industry, and the Bureau of Reconstruction. Plans for construction may then proceed upon receipt of permission from the bureaus.

6. Any factory, shop, or warehouse which intentionally has not been removed within the specified period will then be shut down and its raw and finished materials will be forcibly removed; in addition, it will be ordered to cease business operations and its business license will be cancelled.

7. These instructions are in effect as of the date of their promulgation.

5 November 1950

Chu Ch'i-wen (1), Mayor

Chiao Juo-yü (2), Deputy Mayor

Numbers in parentheses
refer to appended characters.

REMOVE CANTON INSTALLATIONS -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 21 Dec 50

Taihoku, 20 December (UP) -- The KMT Ministry of Defense reports that the Chinese Communists are busily dispersing Canton's arsenals and factories. Steel mills, machinery repair shops, and other industrial plants are removing to Hunan. Silver has also been shipped away from Canton. If war should break out, the Chinese Communists are prepared to move the provincial capital from Canton immediately, and they may move the capital to Ts'ung-hua beforehand.

Taihoku, 20 December (PANA) -- Military circles report that the Chinese Communists are dismantling and removing heavy industries from Southern Kwangtung to the mountainous areas of Northern Kwangtung. Yeh Chien-ying (3), Communist Mayor of Canton, has decided to move the Kwangtung provincial capital to Ch'ü-chiang. Mayor Yeh has ordered the removal of Kwangtung Arsenals No 1 and 2 to Northern Kwangtung and of Arsenal No 3 to Kwangsi. A number of machine shops and steel plants have been ordered to remove to Hunan.

FACTORY DISPERSAL KILLS HONG KONG MARKET -- Hong Kong, Kung-shang Jih-pao 10 Dec 50

A certain commercial firm in North China reports that trade between Hong Kong and North China has fallen to practically one half the normal amount. Local products are still being shipped to Hong Kong from North China in sufficient quantity to keep the market filled, however, since Hong Kong's foreign market is weak and very few merchants are coming from North China to make purchases. Various large factories in North China have received orders from the Chinese Communist government to move into nearby suburbs and unsettled areas. A large number of Communist organizations in various cities are also moving into the country. This has caused great alarm. At the same time, the Communists have suddenly ceased to issue import licenses or approve applications by merchants for foreign exchange drafts.

- 2 -

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According to further information from the same source, North China has already entered a state of emergency. As a result, most essential materials of the Chinese Communists have been dispersed to relatively secure areas, while commercial and industrial raw materials dumped onto the market have fallen into merchants' hands. Consequently, the North China merchants are overstocked. Many dispersed factories have not yet gone back into operation. The market, furthermore, is not spiritually prepared for war and purchasing power is especially weak. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to hope that merchants will be returning from North China to purchase goods in Hong Kong within any short period of time.

CHARACTERS

1. 朱 其 文
2. 焦 若 愚
3. 蔡 劍 英

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